

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

NUMBER 113.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....	\$5 00
Six Months.....	3 00
Three Months.....	1 50
One Month.....	50
All No subscriptions taken for less than one month.	

NOTE: Some men who will never forsake the Union their fathers left them are not only provoked but deeply concerned about the suggestions of Cameron, as to arming the negroes of the South against white men. We feel no apprehensions on the subject. We are glad the issue is made, and in that shape, and we don't know but Cameron is the right man to make it.

It will arise the North to the question, as to whether this is to be an Abolition war, waged by dragging the negro into the bloody contest, and making him an ally. It is not worth while to tell us that the Confederates employ negroes and Indians. If the Federal Government is going to do all the mean things the Confederates do, we want to know it.

We have now got Secession on its down-hill progress. It is on the decline; its fate is sealed; but we have to settle next with the negro-worshippers, who have, after all, done all they could to provoke the accused conflict in which we are engaged. We are, therefore, just on the issue as this, that the masses of the North may see themselves right before the world.

In our opinion, but a small part of the Republican party intend to make an ally of the negro. It is true that Abraham Lincoln may be called a very decided opponent of slavery, and so are his party; but so were Washington, Jefferson and Madison; and so was Fillmore, of later date, who made a very conservative President. It does not follow that a man is of course a fool or a knave because he is anti-slavery in his personal opinions. Most of our first statesmen were anti-slavery, but that did not prevent them from respecting and firmly maintaining the rights of all the States.

The people of the free States, or the mass of them, are not disposed to sacrifice the rights of States and the interests of the white race to accommodate the African race.

This is our opinion; and let the issue be made, and we shall risk our judgment that all the free States will come up right, with two or three exceptions, and that by majorities so large as to put all misconception out of the question.

We can put down this rebellion, and then comes the question: Now the Government has vindicated its power to execute its laws, and can't be resisted, what will it do with its power—preserve the rights of all the States, as they were before this unnatural and wicked rebellion, or justify the charge of its enemies, that it aimed at conquest and subjugation—at the destruction of our institutions as they were, and not at their preservation?

We are not at all afraid of the contest in the free States. Let the Abolitionists make the issue, and it openly, and the people will rectify all the wrongs that Simon Cameron and John Cochrane & Co. can do.

The result will clear up the fog which now obscures the truth from thousands in the South. They will see that the apprehensions of the North were mistaken.

It is said that Chase will recommend emancipation of slaves as the army proceeds. We doubt that. J. Q. Adams did hold that all slaves could be emancipated by martial law. Martial law, however, we apprehend, does not permanently change the legal status of persons or property. It only follows the military necessities of the case; and when they pass away, the legal status remains, as if no martial law had ever existed. After this contest is over, if the rights of States remain, and they can't be impaired, unless the Constitution is destroyed, the negro in the State will be subject to State laws, and he will fall back to the same condition in which martial law found him.

No law of the Federal Government can emancipate a slave within a State permanently; for as soon as the necessities of war cease, all Federal power on this subject ceases.

It is true that arbitrary power, if sufficiently formidable, can overrule laws and Constitutions; but we depend on the people at last to look for the old landmarks, when the storm is over, and compel an observance of them.

Let Simon Cameron proceed, and get all the aid he can; we shall appeal to the people. They will show that armed rebels can't destroy this Government; and they will settle at the ballot-box that the insidious voices of political doctrine shall not render the Government unfit to be preserved. Let Abolition schemes be ventilated—the more the better; the plainer the case, the easier it is decided.

ARMAGEDDON AND THE UNITED STATES. We see advertised in an Eastern paper a book which is pronounced by the National Intelligencer to be a very remarkable production. Its author is a Southerner, Dr. T. E. Pitts, of Nashville, and hence the contents of it are further remarkable. The subject handled by him is "The United States in Prophecy."—*St. Louis Republic.*

It would seem very strange if there were two books bearing the same title, containing the same arguments, the same line of reasoning, the same language, &c., &c., and yet be the work of two different authors. But a work, entitled "Armageddon, or the United States in Prophecy," was written by the Rev. S. L. or S. D. Baldwin, President of Soule Female College, about the year 1852, and published in 1854, by Applegate & Co., of Cincinnati. This book we have read, and know that it takes precisely the same ground, mentioned in the Republican, as taken in the work said to be Dr. Pitts. We don't know Dr. Pitts' Baldwin could hardly be an assumed name; yet he was a Southerner, as well as this new author of "Armageddon." The book created a great excitement six or seven years ago.

PATRIOTIC.—It is stated, that, after the battle of Belmont, a wounded man with both legs nearly shot off was found in the woods singing the "Star Spangled Banner." But for this circumstance, the surgeons say, they would not have discovered him.

We notice among the arrivals at the National Hotel Hon. James Harlan, Col. Van Cleve (Second Minnesota), Col. Harlan (Tenth Kentucky), Col. Smith, Col. George, Col. A. G. Hedges, and Major Hickey.

Sermonizing.

Once a year the editor lays down the quill pen, or political quill, descends from the tripod, and proceeds to deliver a lecture upon the causes of thankfulness. His sermon, like that of all types, is rather crude, and through it all there is a sort of argumentative thread, as if he was discussing the propriety of Providence, and was out of a spirit of contradiction, questioning whether there was any cause to be grateful. It is to be said of him, however, that there is a freshness in his sayings that don't belong to his rivals who discuss turkeys with him at the late dinner to-day. If we smile at some of his crudities, we can but say at his truth.

The world has been living, and, according to some philosophers, improving, since the year One. Editors, into whose hands all the practical business of life is given, have said so, and American editors especially. One of us told two years ago that we were going to re-enact the same sad story of bloodshed and tears that has been repeated since the time of the first fratricide, and the editor would point at the Declaration of Independence, wrap himself in the American flag, and tell you that we had got rid of all that. The world had arrived, under the teachings of Religion and Morality, to a crisis that such things could not exist any more. Then, as we all know, some states had got the thing precisely settled, and the Millennial period was only waiting for the machinery to be adjusted to railroad into the world, and give mankind a free ticket excursion into the Elysian fields. The progressives were the men. The others were mere shadows and forms of reality. The two years have gone by, and a more wicked, reckless, mischievous, bloody, God-defying generation never cursed the earth with their crimes than this chosen and enlightened race. The editor, of course, gives up his theory of the perfectibility of the human race, conceding that they can be led into error. This, however, is not all that is asked. He must not only give up, but surrender at discretion. It takes little or nothing to impair a model and perfection of human government, such as our own, is his confession. A set of little pot-house politicians, like Jeff Davis & Co., can fire the train, cause the death of a hundred thousand men, and require the red seal of blood and battle necessary to cement the Union. The editor looks at this, and humbly confesses that this world is not damned, as the orthodoxy say, then there is to his weak, limited faculties, an apparent defect in the economy of Heaven. It comes out of the bitterness of heart. He is humbled by defeat. How, then, can he cite anything for which to be thankful, when he is called upon for his annual sermon? The leaves of the book from which he takes his text are smeared all over with blood, and he reads only of wrath and destruction.

Lorenzo Dow once declined to preach a funeral sermon, on the ground that he saw no means by which to comfort the friendly ones with whom the United States Minister touched on the pending crisis at Lord Mayor's dinner. "It may safely be said," these were the words of Mr. Adams, when alluding to the duties of diplomacy—"that the chain of diplomacy furnishes perpetual means for the restoration of friendly feeling between nations. When they are rushing into a state of mutual irritation, either accidentally or by the agency of ill-tempered mischief-makers on both sides (for such people will always be found in every community), then is felt the value of an authorized agency ever present to explain mistakes, to check the growth of the trouble, and to restore good feeling." To these sentiments Lord Palmerston replied in a very few, but most sensible and sympathetic words; and in this strain we wish that Englishmen in general would speak of a nation with which we have every interest to our amicable terms.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE IMITATED IN ENGLAND.

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Office—79 Third Street, east side, between Market and Jefferson.

THURSDAY MORNING.—NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Nov. 4, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chester Express (not Sunday)..... 9:30 A. M.

St. Louis Daily Express (except Sunday)..... 9:30 A. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 7:30 P. M.

Leavenworth, etc. 7:30 P. M.

Omaha, etc. 7:30 P. M.

Beaching Louisville..... 8:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.

Cincinnati and Louisville, with D. & M., Battie's East and West..... 9:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:50 P. M.

Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:00 P. M.

Accommodation Train..... 4:00 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Passenger Train for Frankfort and Camp Nelson..... 7:30 A. M.

Bardstown (Sunday's) excepted..... 7:30 A. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern closed at 12:00 M., and arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Richmond, via L. & N. R. (mail office closed 10:00 A. M. the previous evening), closes at 12:00 P. M.

Arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:30 A. M., and 12:00 P. M.

Jeffersonville Stage closed at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 12:00 P. M.

Arrived at the principal mail closed at 12:00 P. M., and the next day at 12:00 P. M.

Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the surging events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dit

LINES OUT OF ORDER.—From some in telegraph on the telegraph lines 30 miles east of this city, we are cut off this morning with very few dispatches. A very provoking circumstance, as we expected news of some importance.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.—We announce, for the convenience of the public, that the Postoffice will be kept open to-day from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M. Make a note of this fact.

Police PROCEEDINGS.—Wednesday, Nov. 27.—The case of J. A. E. Scherer, for stealing revolvers, was set for trial on Monday morning next.

DAVID SCHROEDER, charged with stealing a cow belonging to Geo. F. Huber, \$400 to answer, was not recognized.

MARY KREAR for assault on different parties, The Grand Jury being in session the parties were sent before it.

Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Bomb, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The way of the fight between them is this: Chapman set fire to a slow match of bomb, bomb exploded and made enough noise to draw the attention of all the neighbors; \$100 for three months. Sent up.

Peace warrant by Philip Ehwalt vs. Thos. Mahon; own bond in \$200 for three months.

FEED THEM.—Regiments of troops are pouring into the city every day, and will continue to come for several days. It is absolutely necessary that these brave defenders should be fed and their comfort provided for while passing the city. Our citizens have done well thus far, and will continue to do so, but we wish to refresh their memories. Send on your baskets, barrels and hampers; fill them full of provisions for the soldiers, and the Subsistence Committee at the Nashville Depot will see that every man gets enough to eat. Keep it up all this week. Send all you can every day till the Committee cry "Hold, enough."

DELIGHTFUL SENSENA.—We were favored with a delightful serenade last evening, from the brass band attached to the 50th Ohio regiment (Col. Fife). This band numbers 20 members, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Hughes. We have heard a great many bands perform, but none that can make better music for the time they have been practising together. If the 50th are fed on such music daily, we do not wonder at their prowess on the field of battle. Long may the 50th and its excellent band enjoy the blessings of life and health.

GENTS SHOOTING.—Yesterday forenoon a couple of boys about 14 or 16 years of age, engaged in a quarrel on Market street, between Preston and Jackson, when one of them named Mahan drew a pistol and shot his opponent, inflicting a severe wound, but, we believe, not a dangerous one. The boy Mahan was arrested and taken to jail; the other, named Newlin, whose father is a tinner in that vicinity, was taken home and his wounds properly dressed.

PRISONERS.—Five prisoners were brought to the city last night by the Nashville road, arrested by members of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, and two others arrived per river, arrested in the vicinity of Owensboro by members of Col. Burbridge's Regiment.

The Legislature met yesterday, but no quorum was present at noon. There was thought to be a quorum in Frankfort. The lower house adjourned till 3 P. M., when it was expected they would adjourn till Friday morning, this being Thanksgiving Day.

WALNUT STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—This church will be opened on Thursday (Thanksgiving Day), the 28th instant, for Divine service, at ten and a half o'clock A. M. A sermon suitable to the occasion will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. G. B. Parsons.

THANKSGIVING AT WALKER'S.—To-day the proprietors of Walker's Exchange will set a sumptuous lunch, embracing all the delicacies of the season—ysters, turkey, pumpkin pie, etc., etc.

We are indebted to the Adams Express Co. for New York papers of 25th delivered this morning eight or nine hours ahead of the mails.

ARRIVED.—The 4th Ohio regiment arrived last night about 12 o'clock.

BOARD OF TRADE.—Some of our merchants and business men are beginning to awake to the absolute necessity of reorganizing the Board of Trade. Now is most emphatically the time for this work, so as to be ready for the increased trade—which is on its way.

We find a very general, almost unanimous, desire to see a Board at work, but also find a disinclination to take the lead. Our advice is, to let that young and energetic business man, who feels himself least ostentatious, take hold of this matter and push it through. To begin, get up a call for meeting of all favorable. Let the meeting be held soon—this present week, if possible—and then a meeting for permanent organization be held Monday, the first business day in December. We would take a call around for signatures itself, if we had time; but are compelled to waste the only spare time we have in trying to hunt up a decent report of the report.

SPLendid REGIMENT.—The steamers Izetta and Clara Dean arrived yesterday morning, before day, having on board the Third Ohio regiment, Colonel J. H. Morrow, just from Cheat Mountain, Virginia. They are one of the finest bodies of men we have yet seen, and will camp for the present with General Nelson's brigade, four miles from town.

This regiment left Camp Elkwater on the 18th, after marching through mud, sometimes more than knee-deep, and over steep mountain paths, across Rich Mountain, where they were met by one rainy weather, and had their pockets filled with money. Thence by rail to Parkersburg, and from that point by river, between Parkersburg and Cincinnati, where they were met by new outfits of clothing, and they are now warmly and comfortably clad, and are as happy as soldiers can be, and full of anxiety for a brush with the enemy.

This regiment went into service about the 1st of June, under General McClellan, and has been in several of the hardly contested engagements through the wilds of Western Virginia, where frequently tracks or wastes of country may be traversed for twenty miles, without seeing a house or any evidence of civilization life.

We learn from members of this regiment, that they have had snow on Cheat Mountain for two months—that a month ago snow fell to the depth of a foot. They passed the Seventeenth Indians on the way, and we also find a snow storm.

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dit

A WEDDING.—No WEDDING—MARRIED AFTER ALL.—A young couple in the upper part of the city concluded to become yokes. The preliminaries had all been arranged, the day set, the friends invited, and Tuesday night was the happy time. The night drew on apace. Beck had his supper set at his saloon. The bride and her friends appeared, but the groom was missing. Then there was hurrying to and fro, and whispering of discomfit, and surmises, and tears, and secret curses; and the supper went unfasted—the friends of the bride disappeared, bethel and yonder—some deeply abashed—others swearing vengeance—others determined the marriage should take place.

These latter, after innumerable reverses, succeeded in tracing the young swain to our neighboring city of Jeffersontown, where he was snugly hidden away, brought him back to town, and about midnight, while the rains were falling, and the lightning flashing, and the thunder pealing, the two were made one, and went their way rejoicing. The unhappy swain had ordered a fine suit of clothes and a splendid supper, but had not the wherewithal to pay therefor, and lacked the courage to meet his betrothed under such circumstances. Hence his flight. But he was married after all, only it was not in his new suit. "The course of true love," &c.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Child Burned to Death On Monday afternoon last, Annie, a little daughter of Mr. Geo. Wheeler, was left by her mother in charge of a neighbor's child, while she went out on business. The child slipped away from the other children, went home, and began playing with the fire, the consequence of which was that her clothes caught, and she was burned so badly as to cause death on Tuesday. The neighbors ran to as soon as her screams were heard and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before the poor little creature was beyond medical skill. The father, Mr. Geo. Wheeler, is a teamster in Rousseau's brigade, and, being sent for, arrived at home yesterday. We learn that the family are in nearly circumstantial present, and contributions to help bury the child will be a charity. The parents live at the corner of Floyd and Washington streets, from which place the funeral will take place this afternoon.

SOLDIERS.—The Forty first Ohio regiment will be the next to arrive. This regiment left Camp Dennison for Gallipolis to look after the rebel Jenkins, returned to Cincinnati on Tuesday and will be in this city, we presume, to-day.

COL. WILLIAMS PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—The Forty first Ohio regiment will be the next to arrive. This regiment left Camp Dennison for Gallipolis to look after the rebel Jenkins, returned to Cincinnati on Tuesday and will be in this city, we presume, to-day.

THE Second German regiment, reuniting at Camp Webster near Newport, will leave Cincinnati to-day en route to Camp Pope, at New Haven. We understand that the men are to join Col. Pope's regiment.

BROWNS vs. BRAGG.—From the silence of the Richmond and Norfolk papers in reference to affairs at Pensacola and Fort Pickens, in connection with the statement contained in our dispatches this morning concerning the proposed abandonment of Norfolk, we are led to think the rebels have been decidedly worsted at that point; that Bragg has been done "Brown;" while Brown will have abundant cause to rejoice.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Preceding the departure of Col. S. D. Bruce's regiment from Lexington, on Tuesday morning, for Frankfort, to be consolidated by order of the Military Board with the men recruited by Col. Lindsey, it was marched into the city, escorted by Colonel Dudley's regiment, where a beautiful flag was presented to it by the ladies of Lexington and Fayette county. The regiment made a magnificent appearance on the march through the streets.

THE Attention of our lady readers is called to the great auction sale of ladies' brown and black cloaks, coats, prints, dress goods and blankets, to be sold at F. Grauman & Co., No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29th and 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, and continuing during the day.

THE ladies of the Third ward take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a large box from Mrs. Lucretia Buckley and other ladies of New Castle and vicinity, containing the following articles: 26 pairs of socks, 13 bed comforts, 2 pillows, 7 blankets, 12 pounds of soap and 1 yard comfort, which has been duly forwarded to Col. Harvey Buckley, of Gen. Rousseau's Brigade.

A STOK.—We have noticed in the last few days the arrival of two or three lots of bags from Kentucky river, and yesterday a lot of nearly seven hundred coils of rope from St. Louis. As there is no market now for these articles we take this as a sign that some of our far-seeing merchants are preparing for a resumption of trade with the South.

S. B. CURRAN POPE, Moderator.

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We are indebted to the Adams Express Co. for New York papers of 25th delivered this morning eight or nine hours ahead of the mails.

ARRIVED.—The 4th Ohio regiment arrived last night about 12 o'clock.

LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY.—We are requested by the President of this Association to make her acknowledgments to Mr. Hayes for his liberal contribution of one hundred and fifty-two dollars, the proceeds of a concert. This sum, together with the sum of thirty dollars, the generous donation of the employees of the Louisville and Nashville machine shop, has been equally divided among the several ward committees, to be applied to the purchasing of materials.

A donation of fifty dollars, transmitted by the Hon C. A. Wickliffe, has been used for like purpose in the Third ward, and for the purchase of testaments, &c. for the soldiers.

The President has been pained to hear that unauthorized persons have been soliciting donations in her name. She has not herself made personal applications for contributions nor authorized others to do so.

Generous friends of the soldiers have voluntarily contributed, and the ladies of the Association in every ward have been industriously at work. At this time they need coarse yarn, which would be thankfully received from country friends; mittens also.

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